Bombay Gazette

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"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1840. **3,171.**

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises in Nesbit Lane, to No. 5 Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises over Mr. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 10th June 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine first class Ship "WILLIAM SHARPLES," of 794 Tons, WM. JONES, Commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged will sail on the 15th Inst. For freight or passage apply to Captain JONES, or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 10th June 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Ship "CESTRIAN," of 381 Tons, THOMAS ARMSTRONG, Commander, will sail on or before the 20th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

EDMOND BIBBY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 10th June 1840.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods and chattles, rights and credits of WILLIAM McCALLUM, late of Bombay British inhabitant, deceased, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, may be granted to GEORGE SUTHERLAND ESQUIRE (a Bond Creditor) of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated at Bombay this 1st day of June, 1840.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH,
Petitioner's Proctor.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE Quarter Master of H. M. 17th Regiment, will receive Sealed Tenders, Post paid, for Bills at Thirty days sight on Messrs. COX AND CO. Army Agents, Craig's Court, Charing Cross London, to the amount of £250 or thereabout. The Tenders to be for even sums of not less than 50 £ each, and to be delivered at Poona on or before the 25th Instant.—Poona, 5th June, 1840.

THIS day Wednesday the 10th Inst, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co., will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, a small Invoice of English Shoes; Kid Gloves; Jams, Jellies, Bottled Fruits, and Pickles; Swiss Mulls, Long Cloth, Jaconets, Dorias, Scinde Cloth, Cotton Twist, an Accordion, Time Pieces and Backgammon Boards, Kegs of Paint, Grocery, a Metronome &c. &c.

At Noon, several Casks of Bass's Rejected Beer, and a quantity of Prime Champagne slightly ullaged.

At 1 P. M. 2 Shigrams in capital order.

FOR SALE.

TO close an account—a small lot of very fine Bass' Beer, at..... 5 Rs. per doz.
And very excellent ripe Beer, at 4 ,, ,,

In lots of 6 dozen—*Terms*—CASH.

ALSO.

A Chaff cutting Engine.

Two Ribbing Mill-fly Wheel and Hoppers—adapted for Cavalry use.

Apply to DINSHAW DADABHOY, at Messrs. GREY and Co.'s.

Rampart Row, 10th June 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.—Bombay, 10th June 1840.

PORT WINE.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned, a small quantity of superior old PORT WINE, now landing ex-"Higginson," price Rupees 20 per dozen.

HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.
10th June 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 10th June 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulph with a Mail for England, on the 22d of June.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to secure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail bags may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

LAW REPORTS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1840.

THE Term commenced on Friday last and we lay before our readers such cases as we conceive may interest the Public in general.

BAE MUCCABAE——*Plaintiff.*
VS.
HORMUSJEE BURJORJEE——*Defendant*

Plaintiffs Counsel Mr. Cochrane, Solictor Mr. Leach. Defendts. Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Montrion. Solicitor,—Mr. Collins

This was an action of Tresspass brought by a Parsee Lady against the Defendant. It was resisted on the plea Plaintiff was under Coverture being married to one Cursetjee Framjee who is still alive and consequently that she was not eligible to brings an action. On examination it came out that the Plaintiff was married about 50 years ago, and had had several Children but a separation occurred about 30 years before, but no Deed of Divorce was entered into. On reference to the Parsee Punchayet it was determined, that, The law was "That a Married Woman always is to stay and obey her husband's order and she cannot do any act unless with the permission of her husband altho she can hold private property.

It appeared Plaintiff's Husband is a cripple and his brother supports him and that she lives on her own money. The plea of Coverture was admitted and the Case was dismissed as Plaintiff in consequence could not bring an action in her own right.

IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS.

Saturday, June 6, 1840.

Case of Captain CLARKSON, *of the Berkshire and Lieutenant* PONSONBY, *17th Regiment, a Passenger in the late Voyage of that Vessel in* 1839.

On the 12th of March 1840, a Plaint was filed by the next friend of Ponsonby, he being an infant against Captain Clarkson.

The Plaint stated that on the 28th day of December 1839, the Defendant Captain Clarkson assaulted Lieutenant Ponsonby. The Plaintiff charged that he was a passenger in the vessel of which Clarkson was the Captain, and that he violently assaulted the Plaintiff, then being such passenger in such vessel, *and dragged* the Plaintiff such passenger from and off a certain part of the said ship or vessel called the poop, down the lacder leading from the said poop unto a certain other part of the said Ship or vessel, *and also by* such violence and outrage, then and there hurt and injured the right arm of the said Plaintiff, by which the Plaintiff was prevented from performing his necessary business, and lays his damages at Ten thousand Rupees.

To this the Defendant puts in his pleas.

First.—Denying that any assault had been committed and the Plaintiff joined issue, (that is) offered trial on that fact.

The second plea of Captain Clarkson was that as the making of the assault and dragging the Plaintiff from and off the Poop down to the quarter deck, *and the injuring* the right arm of the Plaintiff, and imprisoning the Plaintiff. The Defendant Clarkson said that the Plaintiff ought not to have or maintain his action BECAUSE the Plaintiff being such Passenger as in Plaint mentioned and at the said time when &c. (being an allegation that at the several times in the Plaint mentioned.) the said Plaintiff behaved himself, in a disorderly manner and made a great noise and disturbance in the said vessel in a manner calculated to produce great disorder in the said vessel, and to weaken the lawful authority of the Defendant as Master and Commander thereof, and during all that time, thereby materially impeded the Defendant in the due navigation of the said vessel and *thereupon the Defendant then requested the Plaintiff* to cease behaving himself in such disorderly and improper manner, and making his said noise and disturbance, and to go and depart from and off the said Poop into the Quarter Deck, which the said Plaintiff then and there wholly refused to do, whereupon the Defendant as such Master and Commander of the said Ship for the preservotion of discipline and order on board thereof, at the same time when &c. (being the time of the assault alleged in the Plaint) GENTLY laid his hand upon the Plaintiff in order to remove him from and off the Poop unto the Quarter Deck, as he lawfully might for the cause afore said, doing no unnecessary damage to the said Plaintiff.

To these Pleas the Pleas submit the first to opinion of the Court, and reply to the second by Plea of justification that the Defendant did the acts complained of, of his *own wrong*, and without any justification. The issue is joined saying 'he the Defendant had justification.' The cause comes on for trial, It is stated thus particularly that there may be no mistake. Previons to the trial an order was obtained to examine witnesses *de bene esse* which means that if the parties were present at the time of trial, you must examine them and not read their evidence, the cause however comes on and both parties are absent. Mr, Norris the Chief Officer examined on behalf of the Defendant and Captain Hale examined on behalf of the Plaintiff.

On Saturday the 6th of June 1840, Mr. Cochrane shortly and moderately opens the case, putting in even the evidence taken on behalf of the Captain, that is the evidence of Mr. Norris in order to disprove the plea of justification put in by the Captain. The following is a copy of the evidence given by the mate, the participator in the outrage to an officer of the Indian Army.

Robert Murray Norris examined on the 30th April 1840.—I am the Chief Officer of the *Berkshire*, and was so on her late voyage—I remember in the month of December last being called by Captain Clarkson about 6 P. M. The weather was then threatening in appearance we were reefing topsails—we had two double reefed topsails on, after this jib, spanker and courses—Captain Clarkson was on the poop at the time, he called me, I was by the bow of the long boat.—The Captain desired me to see Mr. Ponsonby off the Poop—I went to Mr. Ponsonby and asked him to go down.—To the best of my recollection he said "I shant" I went to the Captain and told him—He repeated his order to me and desired me to see him off the Poop, I asked him a second time he replied "I will not without force is used"—I then took him by the collar of the Jacket and pulled him to the poop ladder—he resisted me very much, I got him as far as the poop ladder and then called the carpenter to my assistance, we succeeded in getting him on the quarter deck—I was going to put him in his Cabin—Captain Clarkson looked over the Poop and said "that will do I merely want him off the Poop out of my way"—Then I left him. I then went away to see the topsails hoisted—*Captain Clarkson said to me "see how he is boiling with rage."*—I did not hear him say any thing to Mr. Ponsonby—Before I left the quarter deck I heard Mr. Ponsonby say to Captain Clarkson "you have laid violent hands on me and I will make you suffer for it"—I did not hear any thing more, he said a great many things which I did not hear so as to remember what he said. He said these things so loud that the persons assembled could hear him, the men were coming down aloft at this time, I have been at sea 17 years 15 with Captain Clarkson during that time such a thing as this never occurred.

There have not been during the last 3 or 4 voyages disputes between Captain Clarkson and his passengers that I have heard of. At the time I went up to Mr. Ponsonby he was on the larboard side of the poop close to the mizen rigging doing apparently nothing—There were 3 or 4 other passengers on the poop at the time—I dont recollect whether any lady, was there I dont recolled the names of the other passengers who were on the poop at the time. They were all sitting on the side except Mr. Ponsonby, he was standing. Captain Clarkson was just before Mr. Ponsonby on the poop—no personal violence whatever was offered by Captain Clarkson to Mr. Ponsonby that I saw, and I have heard nothing but what I have already stated. Our ship is Barque rigged, that is, she has no mizen topsail.

No part of the main rigging except the braces led aft to the Poop—After reefing topsails, all the crew were on the quarter deck, they stopped there. Mr. Smith 2nd Officer asked what they stopped for—They were paying attention to what Mr. Ponsonby said after I let him go on the Quarter Deck—Captain Clarkson was giving orders before he called me to the man at the helm. He Captain Clarkson was in charge of that part of the Deck at the time while I was forward.—The standing part of the main topsail halyards was made fast to the main chains—The standing part of the main topsail brace leads down to the mizen mast head and goes from thence to a block on the yard and leads from thence to a block on the bumpkin and from thence to the Quarter Deck.

The standing part of the main brace leads down to the bumpkin, the same as the top sail brace.

The standing part of the topsail main brace leads in to the same place on the quarter deck.—This evidence was to shew (and in that view we believe it was used by the Plaintiff's Counsel) that no duty was going on upon the Poop.

Examination of Captain Hale of the 22nd Regiment N. I.

I was a Passenger on board the Berkshire on her last voyage, she was then commanded by Captain Clarkson.—I knew a person of the name of Charles Ponsonby, he was a Passenger on board, he is a Lieutenant in the 17th Regiment recently promoted—I recollect an occurrence about the 28th or end of December, this was at sea. I was standingin immediately under the Poop near the Cuddy door, I heard a scuffling of fect and my attention was attracted by Mr. Ponsonby's calling to me to observe the way in which he was treated in the act of being dragged down the poop by the Chief Officer of the ship, Mr. Norris, and the BUTCHER and CARPENTER had hold of his legs. Having dragged him down to the Quarter Deck; the Captain desired them to release him and not to take him down to his eabin—He the Captain said at the same time "I'll shew you whether I have the power" or words to that effect. *The Captain pointing to him said "look he is boiling with rage and has been for some time"*—Mr. Ponsonby was hurt upon that occasion—*Thenext morning he appeared on deck with his arm in a sling and his hands considerably swollen and discoloured.* I had heard no disturbance or noise before the shuffling of the feet—If there had been a great noise and disturbance I certainly must have heard it,—I was immediately under the the poop, and I was not able from my position to see the group of young officers on the poop, there may have been 10 or 12 people—I am positive if there had been a great noise and disturbance, I must have heard—I was with Mr. Ponsonby on board during the whole voyage five months. I witnessed no improper conduct on his part on that or any other occasion that I can recollect.—I never witnessed any disorderly or improper conduct on his part unless his conduct on that occasion may be so termed. On that occasion I heard no noise until my attention was called to his treatment by himself, I had first heard the shuffling of the feet but no voices, it was almost at the same time. It was fine weather at the time. There were on the quarter deck at that time several ladies with whom I was conversing.—I am not aware whether all hands were on deck.—There was nothing particular as to duty carrying on that attracted my attention at the time, I cannot speak as to the topsail being up or on the cap. The Gentlemen passengers were some officers returning to their duties, some ladies, and several others; I cannot exactly say how many. It was fine weather. I have since heard the topsails were being reefed. I have not the least recollection whether they were in the act of reducing sail or not. During the night I believe the wind increased but on that point I cannot speak positively, but it was blowing rather fresh. At the time I was in conversation I did not hear any of the voices on the poop. When my attention was first drawn Mr. Ponsonby was resisting, when Mr. Ponsonby was taken to the Quarter Deck and released, I heard him say (on Captain Clarkson looking over the poop and saying he was boiling with rage). He Mr. Ponsonby said "what's that you say" I should think that Mr. Ponsonby was boiling with rage at the time. He did not begin to abuse Captain Clarkson—Certainly not. He did not make use of this expression in my hearing "Recollect you have done what I want." Besides this there was some further conversation, but I did my best to stop it and keep him quiet, but I don't recollect the purport of any further conversation between them. I should certainly have recollected the remark of Mr. Ponsonby last referred to. I must have heard it if I had.—I SHOULD NOT HAVE FELT WHAT I DID ON THAT OCCASION.—Before the discussion took place, I don't recollect hearing Captain Clarkson call Mr. Norris. There was no misunderstanding between myself and Captain Clarkson at that time. There had been one 2 or 3 months previous. Mr. Ponsonby had reported to me that Captain Clarkson had offered an affront to Mrs. Hale by not noticing her bow when she was walking with Mr. Ponsonby on the Poop. I suggested to Mr. Ponsonby the propriety of his expressing his regret to Captain Clarkson that he had misunderstood his intention, they had been at issue previously there were other subjects of misunderstanding between Captain Clarkson and Mr. Ponsonby.

James Evans, an Ensign in the Company's Service—Examined Mr. Ponsonby was talking to Mr. Nixon in his usnal manner.—Captain Clarkson came up and said "I'll have no altercation on my poop, I have had quite enough of that before"—Mr. Ponsonby to this said nothing—The Captain again said "I desire that no altercation may takeplaee.—Plaintiff said" "I was merely addressing myself to Mr. Nixon."—The Captain said" I was not addressingmyself to you."—Mr. Ponsonby "said I thought as one of the persons speakingto you were".—Mr. Ponsonbywas on thestarboard side of the skylight—Captain Clarkson said "no impudence Sir, or I will send you off the poop." Mr. Ponsonby's voice was not louder than usual.—Mr. *Ponsonby said* "I HAVE DONE NOTHING TO WARRANT SUCH A PROCEEDING" and I will not go off without force.—The Captain said YOU WON'T WON'T YOU I'LL SHEW YOU WHAT AUTHORITY I HAVE HERE!!! He then waived his hand and desired him to go off the poop.—Mr. Ponsonby then repeated his words and refused to go—and the Captain called Mr. Norris—Mr. Ponsonby was standing still—Mr. Norris then went up to Mr. Ponsonby and took hold of his collar without speaking Mr. Ponsonby was standing still before Mr. Norris seized him by the collar.—Mr. Norris commenced dragging Mr. Ponsonby Mr. Norris used great violence—When Mr. Ponsonby was dragged to the poop ladder—he was dragged forcibly down in doing which his wrist was sprained—Mr Nixon Mr. Anderson, Mr. Francis and myself were upon the poop—None of the crew except the helmsman were on the poop.—"There that will do" (said the Captain) "I only want to shew him what I can do." The greater number of the passengers were on the quarter deck.

Mr. Nixon an Ensign, was next called. I was sitting onthe skylight of the Poop—talking. It was an amicable conversation. There had been no previous quarrel. No noise or disturbance. Nothing was done in any way calculated to create noise or disturbance. Captain Clarkson came up and said "I won't have any altercation on the poop" Mr. Ponsonby told Captain Clarkson that he was merely speaking to me—He told him so in a civil manner—Captain Clarkson said "Dont speak to me." Mr. Ponsonby said "he thought the Captain was addressing him—he said this in a civil manner—the Captain said that Mr. Ponsonby should go off the Poop—Mr. Pousonby said he whould not go off the Poop—Capfain called the first officer Mr. Norris—Captain Clarkson said here is a gentleman that wants removing off the Poop—Mr. Norris seized Mr. Ponsonby by the wrist and tried by force to remove him off the poop. Then two or three men came and helped Mr. Norris to take Mr. Pousonby off the Poop to the Quarter Deck when the Captain said you need not take him further—"See he is bursting with rage" this was said in a taunting manuer. I did not see any passengers on the quarter deck. There were no crew on the quarter deck they were reeffing top sails—

Mr. Cochrane after offering the Defendants counsel to produce any other of the witnesses in his Mr. C's. brief closed his case.

Mr. Howard defended Captain Clarkson and put in some correspondence which is of no importance to the case, and which was subsequently considered by the Court as inadmissable.

Mr. Cochrane replied—

Sir John Awdry in delivering his Judgment at great length stated as nearly as we could collect that "He thought the mere fact of the Captains laying hands upon the Plaintiff was suffi-

cient to prove the assault and to obtain damages without taking into consideration *the force which was used* and it would have been much better if Mr. Ponsonby had submitted to have had hands laid upon him and then have quietly walked off the poop. In awarding damages therefore he should not take into any consideration the force which had been used. The subsequent conduct of the plaintiff could not in his opinion affect the case at all but with the defendant it was different as his subsequent behaviour was necessary to show the animus with which the assault had been committed.

The Evidence also was to be received with some slight degree of caution for although He did not imagine that the witnesses purposely alter'd their account yet their friendship for the plaintiff might have slightly biassed their opinion, for it was very unlikely that a man of such experience as Captain Clarkson is, would have done such a thing unless he imagined that there was some necessity for it. At the same time with regard to Captain Hales Evidence whom he Sir John Awdry personally knew not, He never had heard testimony given on which he should be inclined to place greater dependance.

It shew'd a "malus animus" on the part of the Plaintiff in taking up a supposed insult offered to a Lady with whom he was walking at an early period in the Voyage, and to say the least was highly unbecoming in a young man of his age.

He concluded that the Plaintiff did not come forward for Vinclictive Damages and that he felt very reluctant to stigmatize a gentleman of the Defendants advanced age and respectability and then gave a judgement for Plaintiff of 200 rupees and Costs Sir H. Ruper gave his view of the subject and concurred in the above sentence.

TUESDAY JUNE 9TH, 1840.

Plea Side

Bazonjee Fuckerjee.....Plaintiff.

Vs.

Salah bin Moobaruck bin Moorshed.....Defendant.

Plaintiffs case was stated by Mr. Cochrane with whom was Mr. Howard—Mr. Leach was the Solicitor The Defendants Council was Mr. Harrick and Solicitor Mr. Armitage. The case was shortly this Plaintiff was a Parsee Stable keeper and Horse Broker—Defendant an Arab Horse dealer. The Action was in assumpsit for money lent (2000 Rs.) besides subsistence of Horses and interest. Defendant pleaded a set off and payment, but failed to substantiate his case although very ably argued by his Counsel. One Arab whose name we think was (Abdool Rahim) delivered his evidence in a very straight forward way and the Learned Judge noticed his method of giving testimony in his Judgment. A composition was offered in the middle of the case. The Judges gave a Sentence for Rs. 1500 with costs.

Several other causes came on but they proved of no public interest.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK,—
9TH JUNE 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36.... at 98 8 to 99
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. .. at 104 8 to 105
Bank Share at 23 to 24 per Cent premium,

BENGAL.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

MAY 20, 1840.

	TO BUY.		TO SELL.		
Second Five per Cent. Loan according to number from 1,200 to 15,200..	Rs. 3	A. 8	Rs. 5	A. 4	Premium.
Third or New Five per Cent. Loan...	5	12	5	4	
Five per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1835 1836.....	12	0	11	0	
Old or First Four per Cent. Loan,.....	4	0	4	4	Disct.
Second Ditto.....					
Third & Fourth Ditto.					
Bank of Bengal Shares,	2250	0 0	Pm. 2300	0 0	Pm
Union Bank Shares,..	320	4 0		310 0 8	Pm

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.

	TO BUY.			TO SELL.	
Bills on the Court of Directors at 12 months date, per Co.'s Rupee....	1	11½	.....	2	2
Private Bills on London, 6 months sight, per Co.'s Rupee.....	2	1	to	2	3

PRICE OF BULLION.

	TO BUY		TO SELL.	
Spanish Pillar Dollars, per 231¼ Tolas.....	225	0 0	224½	0 0
Mexican Ditto, ...220½	0 0		220	0 0
Peruvian and other Ditto ..220¼	0 0		220	0 0
Sovereigns, each.....	10	3 0	10	2 6
Old Standard Gold Mohurs, each..	19¼	0 0	19	3 0
New Standard Ditto each...	15	2 0	15	1 6
Madras Gold Mohurs,.....	15	6 0	15	3 0

CEYLON.

EXCHANGES.

Bombay 30 days sight..... } no transactions
Calcutta „ ....
Madrass..... .... 1s 11d
London Govt 3 per cent. premium.
Ditto—Private par to 10 per cent discount.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 6th.—Capt. F. A. Clarke, 52d M. N, I., from Sholapore.
do. do. Capt. Teesdale, 25th Regt., from Poona.
do. 8th Lieut. W. F. Cormack, 15th Regt., from Malligaum.
do. 9th. Asst. Surgeon W. Sullivau, 9th Regt. N. I., from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.

June 9th.—Asst. Surgeon W. Sullivan, 9th Regt. N. I., to Ahmedabad.
do. 10th Capt. J. D. Smythe, 4th Regt. N. I., to Dacca.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—June 8th, Ship Higginson, W. Hogg, Master, from Liverpool 5th March.
Do. do. Ship Lintin, J. L. Gilman, Master, from Liverpool 24th February.
Do. 9th Barque Crown, John Kerr, Master, to Liverpool.

SAILED.—June 7th, Ship Lady Feversham. G. Webster, Master to London. *Passengers.*—Capt. Hogg, Mrs. Hogg and 3 Children, Mrs. Cotgrave and 1 Native Servant.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vasels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	22d June.
Inglis..	R. & A Hormasjee.. .	London ..	10th June
James Pattison.	MacVicar Burn & Co.... ..	London ..	Dispatch
Catherine.....	Forbes & Co..	London ..	Dispatch.
Regular..	Ritchie Stuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	26th instan
Gondelier.....	Dirom carter & Co.....	Liverpool	20th inst
Orestes.....	Higginson and Co.....	Liverpool	1a May
Shannon..	Forbes and co.	Liverpool	Dispatch
W. Sharples....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Liverpool	30th May
E. Lancaster..	Higginson and cardwell.. ..	Liverp	Dispatch
John Knox ..	Do. do..	Liverpool	
Bucephalus.. ..	W. Nicol & co.	Clyde....	
Brenda.....	J. Nusserwanjee and Co....		
Maria.....	Macvicar Burn and co		
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby and Co.... ..		
Hannah..	T. Jefferies & co.....	Singapore	In May
Sir W. Wallace.	T. Jefferies and Co.....	Singapoor	In May
Kusrovie..	E. Framjee ..	Singapore	Dispatch
Le Auguste.. ..	T. Jefferies and co	Bourbon..	
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy.	China....	
Ceylon Govt...			
Steamer Seaforth..... ..	Frith and co...	Columbo.	Uncertain.
Lady Grant..	.....		
Shaw Allum....	C. Framjee....	Calcutta ..	Dispatch
Tinamara.	Mr. E. Bates.	Do.	
David Clarke ..	Remington&co.		
Helen..			

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Cleopatra, and Victoria,

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Shannon, and Mahi, Cutter Margaret and Nurbudda.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Fort William, Lancaster Hydroose, Colonel Newall, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Dowlutpursad, Canderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Mahamudy Doulut Savoy, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittambe, Savoy, Earl of Clare, Bombay Castle, Lowjee Family, Adele, Brenda, Asia Felix, Tenamara, Catherine, James Pattison, Cestrian, David Clark, Helen Sir Herbert Herachel, Sir Herbert Compton, Cleveland, Julia, Rajasthan, Caroline, Higginson, Lintin, and, Crown.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Simplicia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris	Supt. Indian Navy	London ..	17th Feb.
Abel Gower..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	15th Feb.
*Earl Durham	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	2nd April
Euphrates	Do. Do.....	London ..	2nd Do.
Thetis.....	Do. Do....	London ..	18th Feb.
Tartar.....	Remington & Co	London ..	15th March
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... 2.	D. & M. Pestonjee	London ..	24th Feb.
Justina..... ..	Wooler & Co.. ..	London ..	5th March.
Queen Victori	.....	London ..	17th Feb.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb
Majestic..	George S. King	Liverpool	1st March
Wilson..	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	22d Feb.
British King...	Skinner & Co.. ..	Clyde.. ..	
Monerch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	27th March
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia..	Dirom, Carter&C	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies& Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.....	
Calcutta.....	Dirom. Cart &C	Liverpool.	17th Mar
Northumberlan	.....	London ..	5th Apr.
Sarah..... ..	Grey and Co.. ..	London .	25th Mar.
Tweed	.....	.....	5th Do.
Lord Anckland	Dirom Carter&C	London ..	25th Feb.
Cumbrian.. ..	.....	London ..	2d April.
Dartmouth.	Dirom, Carter&C	London	
Amazon.....	.....	Liverpool	2d April.
William.....	DiromCarter&Co	Liverpool	
Madonna.. ..	DiromCarter&Co.	Liverpool	
Westmoreland	.....	Hull.....	18th March
John Garrow.	.....	Newcastle	
Memoon.. ..	DiromCarter&Co	Llanelly..	
Colchester ..	.....	Llanelly ..	10th Feb.
Elizabeth Walker.....	.....	Do.. ..	do.
Ino.....	.....	Llanelly ..	8th Feb

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

JUNE 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
10th Wednesday.....	7 30	7 59
11th Thursday.....	8 30	8 58

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

LATEST DATES OF INDIAN NEWS.

Calcutta.....	May	29th.
Delhi.....	„	27th.
Agra.....	„	30th.
Madras.....	„	30th.
Ceylon.....	„	21st.
Maulmain.....	April	1st.
Singapoor.....	April	28th.
China.....	April	41th.
Australia.....	Feb.	25th.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

June 10—Wednesday.
11—Thursday.—St. Barnabas.
12—Friday.—Surrender of the Peishwa, and fall of Malligaum 1818.
13—Saturday.
14—Sunday.—Trinity Sunday.
15—Monday.—Hurricane at Bombay unprecedented as regards the amount of damage sustained by the property on the Island and the Shipping in the Harbour, 1837. —Full Moon.
16—Tuesday.

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 10, 1840.

ARRIVED June 8th, Ship *Lintin*, G. L. Gillman, Master, from Liverpool 24th February; Do. Ship *Higginson*, W. Hogg, Master, from Liverpool 5th March; 9th, Barque *Crown*, J. Kerr, Master, from Liverpool 5th February.

THE *Ariel* has arrived in Calcutta from China which she left on the 11th and Singapore the 28th of April. She brings very little News. A part of the Flotilla had reached Penang. Lin it is said wants to give up a lot of Opium having taken fright at the report of the expedition. We trust Admiral Elliot will not be drugged in that way, but will consider less about compensation and more about our National Honor. If this opportunity of bringing the Celestials into a perfect heavenly humour be now lost, we deserve to drink chopped birch Brooms and Sloe Leaves for the rest of our lives instead of Padree Souchong and Pekoe.

WE have given a large space in our columns to the Trial between Lieutenant Ponsonby and Captain Clarkson of the Ship *Berkshire*. It is an important one to all Passengers, and we are truly sorry that so old and respectable a Commander, whose whole life almost has been spent in sailing between Bombay and England, should have allowed a hasty feeling of temper to overcome the usual gentlemanlike tone of his behaviour to his Passengers in general. An assault has been proved and a verdict given, for 200 Rupees damages with costs. Coinciding as we do (from an attentive perusal of the evidence in the conclusion arrived at) we were not exactly prepared for the remarks from the Bench on the Case. We always conceived hitherto that damages were given in proportion to injury inflicted, but our respected Judicial authority appears to entertain a different view of the case. Had Mr. Ponsonby been trying to get up an action against Captain Clarkson, of course the fact of the imposition of hands (though not exactly in Apostolic Benediction) would be sufficient to constitute an overt act; but we must make allowances for the feelings of an officer in whom the sense of honor is quicken'd by his profession, and on whom any Accolade short of knighthood is an indelible disgrace. We think the friends of Mr. Ponsonby and the Army at large should be put in possession of all the facts of the case, and we have omitted much Editorial matter in order to make as full a report as possible.

WE are truly sorry to insert a letter to our Brother of the *Courier's* address confirmatory of the sad intelligence published in our issue of the 5th of June We are deeply grieved to see a gallant spirit thus quenched. Highly distinguished from his entrance into the Service, no man was more beloved than Lieut. Clarke by his Corps, nor will be more generally lamented by all who knew him. His grave has been made on a distant and burning sand, but

"Honor shall come a pilgrim gray,
"To bless—the Turf that wraps his clay,
"And freedom shall awhile repair
"To dwell a weeping hermit there."

COURIER OFFICE, *half past* 3 *o'clock.*

We have this moment received the following interesting letter, which we hasten to communicate to our readers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—As it is probable that various and contradictory reports may reach you, respecting the late most deeply regretted catastrophe in the Hill country of Northern Cutchee, I beg to forward for your information the following particulars of this unfortunate affair, derived from the most authentic sources.

Lieutenant Clark accompanied by a force of 70 Sepoys, and 50 Horsemen, in charge of 500 Camels, left the Murree Fort of *Kahan* in the Boogtie Hills on the 17th of May, and was escorted by Captain Brown and 100 men of the 5th Regiment through a dangerous defile of the Hills in question.

After the return of his escort, Lieut. Clarke travelled on wards, and arrived at a Tank 10 Koss from Kahan, and about half way to the Post of Phoolajee situated in the level Country. At this spot, Lieut. Clarke's guide and his native officers implored him not to halt, alleging that the position was one of peril, and the character of the country such as would afford great advantages to the enemy should they meditate an attack; they added, that at a distance of 2 Koss, was a second Tank, where, if Lieut. Clarke insisted upon it, a halt might be made with comparative security.

To this anxious and reiterated advice, Lieutenant Clark unfortunately refused to attend, and the party in conformance with his orders, engaged themselves in their culinary and other preparations, for about two hours, when a group of four Murree Belooches, appeared on a hill in the direction of Kahan Lieut. Clarke inquired who these persons were, and was told "they were probably the advance party of a large body of Belooches who were coming for the purpose of *looting* the Camels" the guide again intreated him to make the best of his way to the open country, but all remonstrance failed; and Lieutenant Clark proceeded to arrange his men for an attack. His first care was, to provide, as he believed for the safety of the Camels, by placing them under charge of the Sawars: he then stationed small parties of about 12 Sepoys each on neighbouring hillocks and marched the rest of his men towards the Beelooches, now collected to the number of about 2000 on a height a mile probably from the party.

After the firing had lasted about two hours; a Bugler returned for the ammunition Camel, from which it may be inferred, that this stock in the mens' pouches was by that time totally expended, and before he could return, two Sepoys were seen flying before the Beloochees.

The small parties on the hills witnessing the disorder of their companions left their posts, and endeavoured to join the Camels and Sowars, in some cases throwing away their accoutrements, to accelerate their speed, all were overtaken either on the spot, or before the unhappy fugitives could reach a village at a short distances on the road, and cut to pieces by the enemy. The Sowars witnessing the complete rout of the Sepoys immediately fled, and made the best of their way to the Post of Phoolajee, and related the particulars of this cruel catastrophe. The camels were taken, and many of the Camel men killed.

The guide Gunnah Khan, "who witnessed the attack of the Sepoys, gave the following account of the death of Lieut. Clarke. The Sepoys it appears under his command advanced some distance up the said Hill on which the Beloochees had made their stand opened fire, but the Murrees who had ensconsed themselves behind the Rocks, were comparatively safe from its effects. Lieut. Clake after killing three of the enemy with his own hand, and two having fallen by the sword of his orderly (a youngsowar) was seen to stagger from a wound; at this moment a Belooche seized him by the waist, and bore him to the ground, where his throat was immediately cut. So fell this young and Gallant soldier. Admired and beloved by all who knew him, he has been the victim of that common error among daring, but inexperienced young Officers, who with ill judging temerity, and inadequate means, venture to despise the power and number of the enemy. The fate of Lieut. Clarke will prove a warning to those placed in positions of similar difficulty with himself, while his name will be remembered as one who struggled nobly tho' unwisely for his country's honor, and his memory will long be cherished, by all who knew and could appreciate his gallant self-devotion.

I am &.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

We have accidentally stumbled upon the following scrap, which professes to give a correct statement of the recommendations of the Naval and Military Commission, whose report is now so anxiously looked for. Should the statement be really authentic, we can readily understand that ministers have purposely delayed the presentation of the report. A large expence must inevitably attend the adoption of the recommendations, and the Parliament is just now in no humor to yield to the applications of Ministers for more public money—even though the long suffering Services are to be benefitted thereby:—

'We can with confidence state that the following are some of the recommendations of the naval and military commission, which has just concluded its report. Our information is derived from a source on which we are justified in placing the greatest reliance. Naval.—The pay of lieutenants to be somewhat augmented particularly those on half-pay; the first lieutenants of ships and senior lieutenants of ships of the line to have an advance of pay. The pay and situation of masters to be much bettered; the highest rate of half-pay to be 180l. per annum. Passed mates to have an increase of pay; those who have served 24 years may have the option of retiring on 2s 6d. per day permanently. It is further said that mates, unemployed temporarily, will receive the same rate of half-pay pending their getting a ship. Captains of Marines to be paid the same as captains of the line. Military.—The pay of adjutants (dependent on length of service) to be increased to 11s. a day. The brevet rank to be abolished, and the system of making one promotion for every three deaths on the half-pay list, to be more extended. Even generals are recommended to be so made for the time to come.—*Devonport Telegraph.*'—*Englishman, May* 28.

We publish from the *Bombay Times*, an enthusiastic gratulation on the return of Mr Mutti, from his visit to Egypt. We can very well appreciate the sincerity of the sentiments expressed by our Bombay contemporary towards Mr. Mutti, and we doubt not the offers which are stated to have been made to him, to induce him to devote his great experience and greater skill to the promotion of the silk culture of Egypt. The concluding paragraph, of our Bombay correspondent's article, contains a contrast, striking and forcible, and which might put any body, but a body corporate, to the blush. We rejoice to learn that Mr. Mutti's health, notwithstanding his exertions in Egypt, has been considerably re-invigorated.—*Hurkaru, May* 28.

The announcement of the arrival of the *Ariel*, yesterday, put all the town off the *qui vive* for information, as important intelligence was expected by her. We enquired in every quarter for news, not having received either letters or papers by her, but the following was all we were able to collect:

The *Ariel* left China on the 11th April, and Singapore on the 28th of that month. She was engaged by Captain Elliot as a Government packet and sent with dispatches to the Government here. She brings intelligence of the safety of the *Water Witch*, which was to sail in five or six days after her, for Calcutta. The nominal prices of Opium at Tangkoo, ranged from 410 to 450.—*Hurkaru, May* 29.

We have much satisfaction in recording in another column, a visit made by the young Rajah of Burdwan to the Medical College—a visit of rational enquiry, for the purpose of ascertaining important information, with an idea for purpose of benevolence and liberality. The young Rajah, after having duly ascertained the channels to which a donation to this Institution would be devoted, expressed his intention of contributing ten thousand rupees to the hospital funds. The Rajah is thus beginning his career as becomes a nobleman of vast wealth, and has given promise that his abundance, will be administered with both discretion and liberality; and in even the charitable distribution of wealth, the former quality is as necessary as the latter, in order to effect real, substantial and permanent good. Instead of ostentatiously and indiscriminately lavishing wealth, upon objects the promotion of which may be frivolous or noxious, he first of all informs himself of the *application* that will be made of his donation, and finding *that* to be excellent, he bestows with a liberal, nay princely hand. We will never flatter; neither will we ever withhold just praise, through the weakness that fears to be unjustly charged with flattery.—*Ibid.*

We had occasion, at the commencement of the current month, to animadvert on the infamous practice which prevailed in Calcutta and the Mofussil, of imposing fictitious accounts of Domestic Occurrences, on the publishers of newspapers. On

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will sail on or before the 20th Instant. For MARINE DEPARTMENT. Robert Murray Norris examined on the By said what's that you say I should think that Mr. Ponsonby was boiling with rage at the time. He

Monday last, we received a letter of this nature for insertion under the head of "Births." Mr. Mendes, the proprietor of *the Advertiser*, was, however, fortunately aware that, the lady mentioned, had been very recently married. We have since discovered the author on most irrefragable proofs, and it is our intention forthwith to deliver the case over to our Attornies for the purpose of legal prosecution unless, indeed, the young man, who figures as a writer of 1440 words per rupee, will come forward, and make and humble and contrite public apology. These identical fellows, may learn from the following English extract—the light in which the matter is viewed by British legislators.

"A young man in Perth was last week committed to gaol for imposing on the *Perth Constitutional*, by causing it to announce the death of a well known gentleman in Edinburgh."—*Comml. Adver., May* 29.

PERSIAN GULPH.

We learn from private letters, recently received from the Gulph, that Mahomed Shah has visited Ispahan, and put the government of that populous city in proportion A plot was discovered against the Court of Teheran, and the conspirators were chiefly *Mollahs* and *Syeds*. The ringleaders were beheaded by order of the Shah, and some of their followers were shot, and others banished to Ardebil and Mazanderan. A great number of the refractory were also deprived of their eyes, ears and noses! The presence of his Majesty at Ispahan has spread universal terror throughout the country, and has operated as an effectual check upon the cupidity of the mercenary hirelings, "dressed with a little brief authority!" One of the letters, from which we have derived this information, says that Mahomed Shah also intended to visit Soraz, with the intention of punishing those that were instrumental in creating the late disturbances at that place. Another letter says that he had already arrived there, and adopted the earliest measures for restoring the tranquility of the city, and promoting the welfare of the people.—*Courier, May* 27.

DACOITS.

We have learnt that many serious dacoities have lately taken place in the Upper Provinces of the Bengal Presidency—these have, it appears, been traced beyond doubt to the Budduck Colonies in the Oude Terai, and the consequence is that Major Sleeman is now in active operation against the Budducks, and there is no doubt but that he will be as successful in ridding the country of Dacoits as he has been of Thugs. The Thuggee department, we must say is quite a credit to the Government—its officers are ever on the alert, and a case is scarcely reported ere the culprits are entrapped.

A correspondent informs us that the parties concerned in the late Poona murders have all been apprehended.—*Ibid*

From the following editorial article, contained in the *Bombay Gazette*, just received, we should be led to imagine that the respectable brothers must possess considerable strong powers of digestion. We always thought, that readers had not unfrequently cause to display strong digestive qualities, while swallowing similar newspaper intelligence, to that daily furnished by our Calcutta contemporaries; but our facetious Bombay brother intimates his intention of (*prohpudor?*) soothing his parched throat with a cool as well as cheerful glass; by this effusion from us of the contents of the said fragile commodity Wellope, "it will not stick in" the brothers" gizzard:—"

"We congratulate our fellow citizens on the arrival of the *Brenda* with the long looked for Ice. It could not have arrived at a period when it was more required. As every arrangement has been made for its reception, we trust no unnecessary delay will occur in its delivery, but that we shall soon be able to soothe our parched throats with a cool as well as cheerful glass.—*Comml. Adver. May* 27.

THE BANQUET.

We have seldom been present at a scene of more joyous festivity than that which was exhibited at Government House on Monday last, when from six to seven hundred persons availed themselves of the hospitable invitation of the Right Honble the Governor General and his amiable sisters to do honor to our Queen upon her birth day. The spacious halls, above and below, were thrown open and brilliantly illuminated,—the upper apartments being consecrated to the 'many twinkling feet,' while, in the lower, tables were spread for the supper of the numerous guests. After two or three hours spent in dancing,—not the less merry that the night was hot.—a move was made to the banqueting hall. Earl Auckland handing Lady Nicoll: Sir Jasper Nicolls and Lady Casement, Sir Edward Ryan and Miss Eden, the Honble Mr. Prinsep and Miss F. Eden, Sir J. P. Grant and Mrs. Prinsep immediately following. The reception over, Lord Auckland rose and briefly and emphatically referring to the circumstances of the day which had called the assembly together proposed the health of our gracious Queen. The toast was received with enthusiasm, and immediately followed by the National Anthem, well sung by Madame Valabrs, Signora Ventura, Messrs. Hamerton and Linton, the latter presiding at the piano. A brief pause, and the Governor General again rose and gave the health of the Prince Consort "on whom the future happiness of the Queen so much depends. The loud cheers which followed this toast demonstrated the interest with which the royal union is regarded by Her Majesty's subjects at Calcutta. When the huzzas had subsided, the accomplished vocalists sang the following stanzas written for the occasion by Mr. Henry Torrens:—

REC. AND AIR.

Son of a race of Kings!
The memory of whose high olden deeds,
Lives fresh and fair;
Who, in the long line of thine ancestry
An equal honor with thine own can share
For there the standard rolls unfurl'd
On which ne'er sest the sun!
The foremost Nation of the world
For the! approves their Sovereign choice
For thee, peals round the world the signal gun.
Britons, rejoice;—

AIR.

1.

Come chosen of our Albion's Queen,
To Albion's Isle to freedom's land;
Alone of her sons thou'st been
And greeted home with heart and hand.
Speed swiftly o'er the narrow sea
For Heart all abandoned be:
Hail! Albert Hail! which, long I acclain
A nation gladdens at thy name.
Hail! Albert hail.

2.

From furthest India shall you hear,
How Britons, loyall, staunch and true,
Join loud response in the cheer.
And raise the song to we come you.
Wafting the sound to you far shore,
The sea girt home they know no more;
Hail! Albert hail! with loud acclaim,
A nation gladdens at thy name.
Hail! Albert hail!

At the conclusion of the air the company rose, and adjourned to the ball room, and after another set of quadrilles took their leave of the hospitable host and hostess.—*Englishman May* 27.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

A Correspondent has obligingly sent us the following from Cabool. It is written in better spirits than the ordinary communications we receive, and justifies a surmise that Cabool will yet be among the most desired stations in India.

"It is now the beginning of spring, and the whole of nature has assumed a new aspect, the appearance of the country around Cabool is beautiful in the extreme, and almost baffles description—every tree and plant is clothed in a smiling garb of green, the plains are covered with the most refreshing verdure, the air is cool and bracing, and fragrant with a thousand delightful odours from the blossom laden fruit trees, the sweet smelling clover, and a countless variety of wild flowers; all in full bloom; among these the Iris, Cowslip, Tulip and Marigold, are every where conspicuous. The groves and meadows resound with the cheerful voice of the husbandman, and the blithesome carol of the lark, the linnet, the goldfinch, and a whole host of the feathered tribe of song, who pour their little throats in one continuous flood of melody "from morn to dewy eve," in sweet and pleasant contrast to the discordant notes of the ever chattering magpie. In truth Cabool appears to great advantage at this delightful season of the year, and a charming place it is to those not affected with the "maladie due pays" engendered by.

Thoughts of home and those sweet ties,
Which render dearless genial skies.

But I am "verging on the poetical" as Sam Weller hath it. We moved into tents again on the 27th of last month, and occupy our old ground. The Shah arrived here a few days after, accompanied by Sir W. and Lady Macnaghten—the day following "our own General" made his welcome appearance amongst us again, and General Sale arrived this morning with the Convoy. We find the Camp much more agreeable than the Fort, which was too confined and filthy to be a pleasant place for residence at any time, although I am morally convinced it has never enjoyed such an immunity from villainous smells since the time of Baber, as it did during our short occupation of it. The nights are deliciously cold, and double ruzzaes in general request; the snow still lingers on the tops of the mountains to the northward, in another month we shall have the cherry, and then the apple, pears, grapes and mellons in the same profusion as before. The Russians are certainly at Chiva, but we know nothing of their intended movements in advance of that place; a little time will develope their views; sufficiently to enable us to speculate upon this interesting subject; at present all is vague surmise."—*Agra Ukhbar, May* 30.

AGRA.—The supporters of our proposed Theatre will be sorry to learn, that the funds subscribed for that purpose fall short by 2,000 rupees, of the sum required, viz. 6000. The Committee have determined in consequence to keep the subscription list open till the 15th proximo; when, should the required sum not be subscribed, the project will be abandoned. This will allow of fresh exertion being made ad interim in aid of this interesting question. While on the subject of funds we may mention, that we understand our Ice Committee are extensively in debt, and that a rateable call for its discharge is about to be made on the subscribers. This will not much assist the Theatre question, nor indeed any similarly public ones. Of the circumstances of the Ice debt we know nothing, but from its amount—fully two-thirds of each share—there must have been some strange miscalculation or thoughtless expenditure. But, of course, the call will be accompanied by an explanation.

Captain Ker of H. M. 9th, now statitioned at Agra, has succeeded to the appointment of Brigade Major to the Queens Troops at Madras. Captain K—— proceeds to join immediately.—*Ibid.*

MEERUT.—A special Court of Enquiry convened by orders from Army Head Quarters, to assemble on the 25th, at the Mess Room of the 19th N. I.

Major-General Walker, H. M's. Service,..*President.*
Major-General Simpson, H. C's Service.
Colonel Cureton, 16th Lancers,
Major Stedman, 7th Cavalry,
Major Oliver, 17th N. I.,
Colonel Richmond, 33d N. I.,

Members to investigate the cause of certain men being passed over for promotion in the 19th N. I. and it to be thoroughly ascertained whether the Officers of the Companies to which the respecting men are attached have been duly consulted. There has been some passing over in another Regiment, but it is not known that their supercession will be investigated. The exertions of Officers of Companies in taking an interest in their Companies, meet with so little encouragement from Commandants that they have it not in their power to defend the rights of those under their command; though held responsible for their good behaviour, a practice which strikes at the root of discipline and is contrary to the Standing Orders of the Native Army.—*Ibid.*

DELHEE.—We have letters from Quetta of a recent date, from which we gather that every thing is going on very well. The country is represented in a high state of cultivation and considerable improvements are being introduced, which will render supplies of grain hereafter plentiful; at present the Commissariat are enabled to allow 15 seers of flour for the rupee, although only 7 or 8 seers per rupee can be obtained in the Bazaar; sheep are procurable for 5 to 7 rupees, so that there is no chance of our gallant friends starving at present. European supplies are of course, scarce and dear; a Parsee merchant arrived at Quetta in the middle of March with a small investment, which was readily brought up at very good rates; brandy fetched 70 to 80 rupees a dozen, very fair encouragement to mrchants, who do not seem to come forward with the eagerness it was expected they would.

The Force of Quetta consists of the 1st or Royal Regiment, H. M. Shah Soojah's Force, the Bolan Rangers and the 1st Troop of the Cabool Artillery commanded by Lieutenant Cooper: The latter Troop, it will be remembered, behaved in a most gallant manner at Kelat, the troopers are represented as a very fine set of fellows. A movement of part of the Force is shortly expected towards Candahar. The European population of the station consists of two Ladies, seven commissioned and four Non-Commissioned officers. A European who was tried by a Court Martial for shooting at a native at Bhukkur, was released by Lord Keane's orders, and the proceedings were "lost or mislaid."—*Gazette May* 27.

A Correspondent has informed us of the death of Mhere Singh, the Bhae of Jombah, a small Siekh principally adjoining the Bhutty Territory. It has been discovered that he was cruelly murdered by a near relation, who after the deed, concealed the body in a room; putrefaction having ensued suspicions were excited and two men were ordered by the family to ascertain the cause of the offensive smell arising from the decaying body. The spies were however seized by the relative of the murdered man and immediately put to death by the assassin. We are promised further particulars which we will lay before our readers when we receive them. The Jombah territory lapses to Government the Bhae having died without issue. It is almost time to take all these petty principalities from the face of barbarians who hold possession of them.—*Ibid.*

Captain W. B. Knyvette, 38th Native Infantry, is appointed Assistant to the Political Agent in Upper Scinde, in the room of Captain Mackintosh, who returns to his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General.—*Ibid.*

MEERUT.—Every one complains of the dulness of the station. The great heat prevents the Theatres from being attended; but the manager of the Lancers' Theatre intends bringing out a Pantomime shortly, which he hopes will prove an attraction, and no longer cause him to lament his "beggarly account of empty boxes."—*Ibid.*

Our last Overland papers, at least such as we have already received are again honored with the stamp of the Agra Post Office, and although we have no complaints of extra postage this time, we have been induced to make some enquiry as to the delay we now experience in the reception of our Overland letters compared to that of last year; this delay amounts sometimes to 24 and 26 hours and sometimes to more, and of course not only we of Delhee, but all the more Northern Stations suffer from it.

Our referring to our files of last year, we find that the first instalment of the Overland Mail was generally received both at Agra & Delhee on the same day, and to account for this, we suppose that it used to come through Jeypore and Rowarree, from which places a daily dawk now arrives; a glance at the Post Office Map will at once prove that this is the shortest cut, and we are at a loss to know why this route is not adopted at present; we can only suppose that the Post Master of Bombay to save himself trouble, or from fancying that Delhee and Agra are one and the same station, throws the letters and packets for *both* pisces into the same bag or his subordinates do, and he makes no enquiry into the matter. In this case, in the first place, there must be a delay by their being sent out of the direct route, and no small one by the trouble given to the Agra Post Master in sorting and arranging them, and a still further detention if unfortunately they should arrive immediately after the first despatch and have to wait for the second; that there is a great and perhaps unvoidable delay at Agra is proved by the fact of our contemporary at that station having time, as in a late instance, to make selections, from the Overland Extras, print them and despatch his papers by the same dawk to Delhee as that in which our Extra arrive. No this is a little too bad and calls loudly for reform; we fear the whole of the blame must be borne by the Bombay Post Master, whom we earnestly entreat to return to the old route, if not, we assure him this shall not be the last flapper he will receive from us; it is provoking enough to receive day by day, only one or two papers without having them delayed upon the route. Agra will also be a gainer by his reverting to the old mode of transit whatever it may have been, and will receive *her* Mails, divested of the heavy one for the Army of the Indus, in much less time than at present.

We shall be happy to find that this notice meets the eye of the Bombay Post Master, and still more happy, if our next Overland arrivals call forth praise instead of censure. We suspect though, that the Government are somewhat to blame, and that they do not allow a sufficiently extensive establishment for so important an institution as the Post Office of Bombay, which may be called the General Post Office of India.—*Ibid.*

PENANG.

SHIPPING.

Her Majesty's Ship *Larne*, P. J. BLAKE Esquire, Captain, anchored in the harbour on Thursday noon from Calcutta the 28th ultimo, in charge of the following transports, being those of the first division proceeding on the China Expedition—viz *Ernaad, Defiance; Edmonstone, Indian Oak* and *Romanee*. three former vessels arrived here at the same time as the *Larne*, and the two latter may be expected in hourly. The Brig *Patriot*, chartered by the Supreme Government to convey coals and other supplies for Singapore, reached this also on Thursday last; and is to sail for that station this morning. For the other arrivals since our last, we refer to the shipping report.—There was not the usual salute from the Fort to Her Majesty's flag when the *Larne* anchored; why and wherefore, we have not been able to ascertain; but if the omission originated from an observance of the rule which we understand, obtains at Fort St. George, that H. M. Ships are to be complimented only in cases where they visit the port after the lapse of every six months, there has evidently been an error in the present instance, as the *Larne* was last here in July 1839, and sailed hence on the 20th of that month for Trincomalie.—*Penang Gazette, April* 18.

THE 12TH REGIMENT RELIEVED.

The Barques *Amelia Thompson* and *Clarissa* sailed on Thursday with the 12th Regiment N. I. on their return to Madras. Both vessels got underweigh about the same time before the ebb tide had completely made, with the wind rather against them, and by some mismanagement were nearly getting foul of each other, which by a skilful manoeuvre on the part of the *Thompson* was avoided, when she stood on in shore.—Not so, however, with the *Clarissa*, which got into the stream, where the tide was still running and where on a "lubberly" attempt to cross the bow of the Brig *Patriot*, then at anchor, she carried away the Brig's jib-boom, cut all the ropes thereabouts and was very nearly seriously injuring her bowsprit and foretop gallant mast when by an opportune slant of the wind she got clear. For these damages we are informed the Commander of the *Clarissa* never said so much as —"I am sorry for what has happened"—or—"I beg your pardon, and will account to you"—but proceeded on his course; leaving the chief officer of the *Patriot*, in the absence of Captain MORRIS on shore, to look on and wonder at so much difference and want of courtesy!—*Ibid.*

THE CAMERONIANS AND CHINA.

The three transports which have arrived bring a portion of this splendid Regiment, and the two others that are immediately expected, convey the remainder. Although the Cameronians are to remain here for a fortnight, it is not intended, we learn, that they should land, but for what reason is not mentioned: at all events it is rumoured that they are to continue on board until the arrival of the *Romanee*, the head quarter ship. We sincerely hope the Regiment may land, were it only to astonish our Chinese inhabitants with a specimen of what their countrymen in the Celestial empire may expect from such noble and gallant soldiers, since they have all along spoken most slightingly of our troops. The arrogant fools richly deserve a *thrashing*, and we sincerely hope they may get it. They have on many occasions treated us in a manner no civilized nation would have dared! It is high time they were taught better; and a substantial commercial treaty effected with them and enforced to the utmost nicety and exactness. The war appears to be very popular in England, and we suppose, as usual, JOHN BULL will take the trouble and be at the expense of doubling them into submission, that other nations, who are quietly looking on, may enjoy the ultimate benefits. The progress of the war, will be keenly viewed by all the nations of Europe, and not less so by our disinterested friend brother JONATHAN. We sincerely trust that no misunderstanding with any of these powers may arise out of it.—It occurs to us, that the annals of modern warfare will not exhibit anything so pregnant with important results as the British Expedition against China. Its immense population, equal to one third of the human race, the peculiar policy of its government, and the difficulty of making a suitable impression of our power, unless the primary blow be struck, where only it can be sensibly felt,—namely Pekin itself—seem to require, that the management of the Expedition should be entrusted into the hands of one who would be as decided, in his measures as he should be cautious in his policy. We entertain no doubt but that all these considerations had been duly weighed by the Home Government, and a selection made, which is likely to secure the adoption of prompt and fitting measures for every possible contingency wherein the credit and honor of the nation may be thus involved.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

Being persuaded of the soundness of the principle that prevention is better than cure, we have regretted, in common, we believe, with all our contemporaries, that so little attention has been hitherto paid in this country to the preservation of the health of our troops, by the selection of salubrious stations for their location, and the erection of comfortable, spacious, and well-ventilated barracks for their residence. It is therefore with great pleasure that we learn that a move in the march of reformation is about being made by those on whom the responsibility rests of promoting the health and comfort of the British soldiery in this part of India. Amongst other plans of relief, we understand it is in contemplation to station an European Regiment on the Neilgherries. Government, it is said, have already requested the opinion of the medical officers at present on the Hills, as to the expediency of the step in a physical point of view. The report which these gentlemen will make will no doubt be of such a character as to warrant the adoption of the contemplated measure without delay. This is very cheering, and will give much satisfaction to the brave men by whose valour South India is retained in our possession.—*Herald, May* 30.

We have been informed that Bangalore was visited on Sunday last with a storm of considerable violence. It commenced at 5 and lasted till 8 P. M. A great many houses, says our informant, (native ones we presume), and several large trees, were levelled with the ground. The Queen's birth day was celebrated at this station on the abovementioned day, after the fashion in which it was commemorated in Fort St. George, viz. by the firing of cannon, and the distribution of arrack to those of the troops who chose to accept it. We cannot help thinking that a more suitable season, and a more fitting mode, might have been selected for the celebration of Her Majesty's entrance upon life's stage. What need could there have been for breaking in upon the repose of the Christian Sabbath by the pealing of cannon on that sacred day. It would have been quite as genuine loyalty, and better in all respects, if the gunpouder had remained in the storehouse until the following morning. It may be, and is, perfectly right to honour the Queen of Great Britain, but in so doing it cannot surely be necessary to dishonour the Monarch of the Universe, by trampling upon the sanctity of the day which he has set a part for his own special service. But if the cannonading was wrong, how much more so the dealing out of the filthy arrack, putting thereby the means of evil into the hands of the soldiery, and almost compelling them to make beasts of themselves. After partaking of this brain-stealing beverage, how fit these poor men must have been for their religious duties! How disposed to enter the walls of the Christian sanctuary! We are far, very far, from wishing these royal anniversaries to pass away without due celebration, and we have no possible objection to Her Majesty's gallant troops taking their share in the general rejoicing, but then our Authorities ought to see to it that the laws of the King of Heaven are not violated on the one hand, nor the moral interests of the military endangered on the other.—*Ibid.*

There is not probably a more useful or beneficial institution in the Madras Presidency than the *Widows' Fund*. Whether we contemplate the object at which it aims,—the securing of a maintenance for the Widows and Orphans of persons not in the Covenanted Service of Government, and for whom in the great majority of cases no other provision can be made,—or consider the means by which the attainment of this object is sought,—the payment by the husband and father of an easy donation as entrance money, and a small monthly subscription which he could scarcely be supposed to feel,—we cannot but be convinced that this excellent institution is calculated to be a blessing of no ordinary magnitude to those for whose benefit it has been originated, and that it deserves well at their hands. The advantages of connexion with such an association are so many, and so palpable, that one would naturally infer that very general support would be given it by those who have no other source to look to from which to make a suitable provision for their families against the day of need. What then is our astonishment to find that, out of a population of many thousand persons, no more than 88 individuals during the six years' existence of the Society have been found to come forward and join its ranks. This disheartening state of things have induced the Directors to issue the accompanying Circular, which, as it is sufficiently explicit, we shall allow to speak for itself, contenting

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ourselves by remarking that those who intend to become Subscribers to the *Fund* have no time to lose, and that it will be fraught with extreme danger to their families if they much longer procrastinate, as we understand there is but little doubt that the proposition to close the *Fund* to the public generally will be carried. It were a sorry reflection for a man in a dying hour to consider that he might have made his weepingpartner and helpless children in some measure independent of the world's cold pity, and "the proud man's contumely," but that he neglected the opportunity to do so which had been so long presented to him.

CIRCULAR.

MADRAS, 23D MAY, 1840.

To ————

SIR,

I.—A proposition for closing the Widows' Fund against future applications having been mooted at the quarterly meeting of subscribers held in January last, the subject was taken into consideration by the Directors of the institution, as it appeared to them to be one of great importance under the existing circumstances of the Fund.

II.—With the view of giving the subject a fair discussion, the question was laid before a special meeting of the resident subscribers at Madras held on the 15th inst., when after considerable discussion, it was decided with only one dissenting voice, out of forty members who were present, that it was highly desirable to carry the proposition into immediate effect.

III.—The resolutions adopted on that occasion are annexed for your information, and in submitting the matter for your serious consideration and vote. I am directed to call your attention to the following particulars, as they are likely to guide you in arriving at a right conclusion on this important point.

IV.—The Fund closed its sixth year of existence with only 88 Subscribers. This is a discouraging fact, when viewed in connexion with the *numbers* at this presidency who *ought* to have joined such an institution, and altogether unaccountable. when the great prosperity of the Fund is taken into account. The only conclusion at which we can arrive, is, that the public mind at Madras does not sufficiently appreciate the value of such an Institution, although there is nothing in its design, constitution, career, can render it unworthy of public support.

V.—By the present constitution of the Fund its capital is intangible; and, so long as it is open to the admission of new subscribers, it will not be consistent with its design, to alter this feature of the Institution; because a fund in *perpetuity* must necessarily possess a *lasting* capital as a *foundation* for its *future* support. By keeping the fund open, a large amount of capital formed by our contributions, will eventually pass into hands who never contributed to its formation; and in the event of the present resources from which all disbursements are paid, namely, interest of capital and monthly subscription, proving insufficient to meet current demands, the probability is, that the door of admission will be closed from without, and the efficiency of the fund greatly impaired Such a result, by altogether preventing others from joining the fund, must lead to a reduction of the pensions granted by the Institution, and eventually occasions our capital falling into the hands of a few, among whom the surplus may be appropriated without obstacle or hindrance. To prevent such a catastrophe at the expense of the families of present subscribers, it appears desirable to close the fund to the public; and as we shall, in such a case. no longer require, an intangible capital, rescind that part of the regulations which provides for the same, Although it will probably be some years before we shall have occasion to break in upon our funded property. yet whenever the occasion may arrive, we shall still have enough to continue the full amount of pension to the last incumbent on the Fund. If we succeed in this expectation, we shall have fully accomplished the purpose for which the Fund was established.*

VI.—The only objection to this measure that can be urged, is, that by such a course, the public will be altogether deprived to the means of providing for their families. It has been already shewn, that the public mind is very supine on this subject, but indifferent as the mass of the people may be, provision could be made for the few who may wish to join, by projecting a new Institution, with such improvements as experience may suggest. In such a case, it will be necessary to provide that, if 50 Subscribers do not join the new fund within three years of its formation, (during ghich time the Institution shall be inoperative,) it shall be closed, and the contributions to it returned. Such an arrangement must remove all just cause for complaint, and afford to others, the same advantage as we enjoy, of providing for her families.

VII.—On these grounds, the measure is recommended to your consideration, and you will be pleased with refereuce to the 3d, 4th, and 5th Resolutions herewith appended to transmit your vote to me, with any observations which you may deem it necessary to forward, in explanation of the decision to which you may come.

VIII.—I am further desired to state, that the finances and liabilities of the Fund stood as follows on the 30th ultimo, viz.

Vested Funds	Co.'s Rups.	46,536	5	9
Cash on hand	,,	50	8	0
Monthly receipts including interest on funded property...	,,	700	0	0
Contingencies payable monthly	,,	17	8	0
Pensions do. do...	,,	42	0	0

I remain,
Sir.
Your obedient Servant,

Secretary M. W. F.

Resolutions adopted at a Special Meeting of the Resident Subscribers of the Madras Widows Fund held on the 15th May 1840.

1.—That for the reasons adduced before this Meeting, it appears highly desirable to limit the operations of the Fund to the present subscribers. in consequence chiefly of the little disposition shown by the public to support and encourage this Institntion.

2.—That this measure be recommended to the subscribers for adoption, to be carried into effect three months after the above propotision shall be adopted.

3.—That a circular be addressed to every subscriber on the above subject, requesting his vote *within one month of its date* to enable the Directors to ascertain the views of the Subscribers on the proposed measure.

4.—That if a majority concur in the proposed meriure, the closing of the Fund he carried into effect under the provisions of the second resolution, it being hereby expressly declared, that votes received after the expiration of the prescribed period, shall not be admissable.

5.—That in the event of the proposition for closing the present Fund beieg carried into effect the subscribers be requested to express their opinion, as to the desirablness, or otherwise, of establishing a second Widows' Fund.—*Ibid.*

* This has been tested by computation and found correct. By a prospective estimate, it appears that the Fund will be able to meet all its liabilities for 36 *years* to come, by which time it may be reasonably calculated, that all incumbents on the Fund will have been otherwise disposed of.

European Intelligence.

STORMING OF SAMANAP.

From the United Seevice Journal.

DEAR MR. EDITOR, The reading world is much indebted to you for the adventures of Costello. So pleasantly are the battles fought over again—so vivid and excellent are the descriptions of a soldier's life. In no *dispatch* that ever I have read can I so well gather what takes place in the onset of regiments, and the real fighting in different parts of the field.

One always has an appetite for knowing what men did or said under trying circumstances; and thus it is, twenty different versions of the same story are still read with avidity, while they contain new facts—nay, old facts amuse in a new dress.

Thus, I venture to tell you an old story; which has, however, never yet been related or published, (except in a very short official dispatch of the day by Captain G. Harris, in 1811,) and now wholly forgotten, almost by the actors in it—as it was but a small episode to greater things, going on on the other side of the world; and while you (and Costello) had your shares of rough work in the Peninsula.

Nearly twenty-nine years ago, then, we may *just* recollect we sent a squadron and a small army collected from the chief stations in India to conquer Java from our then enemies, the Dutch. and would to God we had never been such ungenerous and impolitic fools as to give it up to them again! And here I cannot help adding that I am forcibly put in mind of our stupidly throwing this pearl away (to swine!) by the *naïve* confessions of an honest Dutch Lieutenant of the Navy, in the Dourga sloop, who describes his cruizings lately among the adjacent islands of the Moluccas, the primitive manners and refrashing simplicity and innocence of the inhabitants of this numerous and happy group, whom he kind soul! was labouring to make good Dutch subjects of—and to put on their guard against English traders! to take all their produce in their proahs or junks to Banda or Borneo—so would they propitiate their good father and friend, the Governor of Batavia! In furtherance of this kindness our good Lieutenant in his Dourga was distribnting the Dutch flag to each island—appointing rajahs, making up the quarrels of villages, planting missionaries, &c., &c. This curious book is translated from the Dutch by the late Mr. Earle, the well-known intelligent and enterprising artist who went out some years ago to New Zealand, &c., with Captain Fitzroy.

I have a great mind to

"Break off—in the middle,"—
"And sing (rather) of a bear and fiddle.

It so vexes one to the soul, after all the sweat, the blood, the treasure prodigally expended in the war—to see it all thrown away—or worse, turned to the worst account against ourselves! What signifies who got their heads broke, or "Such grinning honour as Sir Walter hath?"

Ah me! *révenons.* While that rich, that beautiful island of Java was falling into our hands, (the natives hailing us as deliverers,) two frigates detached from Commodore Broughton's squadron, (then at anchor in Batavia Roads,) to cruize at the east end of Java, to intercept, I think, a couple of French frigates out of Sourabaya, finding themselves half idle, thought it as well to have a more active finger in the pie—we were off the fine dependant island of Madura, and this Lieutenancy, Captains Pellew and Harris putting their heads together, imagined they might get possession of, by a dash at the fort of Samanap, situated about four miles from the water-side, on a gentle eminence, overlooking the town, on an extensive plain below, about a mile distant further inland. In those days we were but a little way from the days of Nelson—and once to meditate was at once to be resolved; for I do not think our Captains would have reconsidered it, even had they known beforehand that, independent of the garrison of the fort, the local Governor had a strong force, 1500 or 2000 men, collected in the town. To be sure they were mostly native troops, with a few Dutch soldiers, under still fewer Dutch or French officers. Decaen, a bold, clear-headed French General, had already sharpened the wits, and infused vigour and efficiency into them rather unusual—and had sent French officers on into Madura, to strengthen the defences, and keep them on the *qui vive*. I forget whether Daendels governed immediately before or after him, but it is immaterial—they were both good officers.

How little does a midshipman know of foregone conclusions! When our Captain came on board, (the present Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellow,—the gallant son of one of England's greatest Admirals, who shed a lustre on the Peerage he fought his way to,) I say, when he came on board not one of us had the least idea of there being "any thing in the wind,"—it was very hot but very fine weather. By and by we hoisted out our boats, piped away and mustered their crews armed; and now the story ran below of something about having "a brush ashore," A small brass short 6-pounder on trucks was put in the launch: an officer, a serjeant, and twenty marines were added to our sailors, making up seventy or eighty men. They were busy in the same way on board the Sir Francis Drake, a clumsy old Indiaman, fitted out as an apology for a frigate, and commanded by an excellent seaman, Captain George Harris, the senior officer, (or was it the Hussar he had at this time? I forget,) so that when our united boats put off for the shore, in the first watch, with a pleasant breeze and bright moonlight, we mustered altogether about 150 men and boys, including four or five mates and mids, under two Lieutenants, headed by the Captains themselves. The ships towed the boats well in shore, and round a point within some seven or eight miles of a jettée our Captains were informed of, whence a road led to the fort, where we could land our two queerly-mounted field-pieces, and drag them on—away we pulled.

But before we land, as there is plenty of time, I must try and recollect some few more items connected with our small amphibious detachment's composition and equipment.

First of all, our Jacks were simply armed with a ship's cutlassa piece,—a short of stout straight iron hoop-cut-in-lengths concern, with hilt guarded with the same material, with a basket, and painted black to set them off! They were blunt enough—as great allowance is made in the naval weapons for the enormous skill of seamen, and the prodigious force of hitting—however, one must confess they do sometimes get a small touch on the ship's grindstone. This arms was strengthened by a ship's pistol—rather a granivorous than a carnivorous beast of a thing, but one small remove from the matchlocks of Charlee s reign—marvellously given to hanging fire, when it did consume its course grains of powder, (after various hammerings at the flint,)—or, perchance, flash in the pan—and, when it did go off, the ball after divers gyratsons in the ample barrel, generally flew kindly wide of any sort of hamur scarum aim taken by the sturday possessor—if, perchance, any aim were taken at all.

This then, capped by that marine Mambrino (O shade of Sancho i (Jack s well tarpaulined, straw-thatch, consti uted the sailors' weapons of offence. and defence. It was the grave, unquestioned matter of course for the men—but for the officers! Now, in those days, they were armed *ad libertum*, fancifully; one wore a small bowkin called a dirk, another a Turkish hanger, describing the crescent of the nascent moon of a toy pattern, another a species of spit; some had pocket-pistols, some had not. but they might load themselves with a ship's culverin aforesaid, if they chose. Now, I am bound to confess there was some "pretty considerable audacious" laughing at your humble servant's individual equipment to do battle. *Imprimis*, a swallow-tailed dress-coat, originally lined with white silk, not very unlike our friend Jim Crow's full dress superhuman sky-blue garment. I had put my best on, as my ordinary deck jacket was rather the worse for wear, and not fit to pay my respects to our friends on shore in. Next I had provided myself with a ship's pistol, slung to the right side to carry balance to a dirk on my left; but as we might meet with a warm reception, I had superadded, through the kindness of a lamented friend, (who got it once on a time out of a French privateer,) a three-cornered pinking skewer of a sword brass-hilted It might have been true Toledo, but rust had made sad ravages on the steel; so much so, that had it possessed a scabbard drawn to light it never could have been; but except the sheath of rust, scabbard it had none, so that for the moment I was fain to tuck it in through my dirk belt: altogether I must have looked very formidable. I do not recollect now any other particularly fun-provoking person. On the contrary, there was our Serjeant of Marines, Anderson. a strict disciplinarian, a most excellent soldier, and a most powerful, with his halbert and sword; it would not have been good for any common antagonist to stand in his way: I remember him particularly, poor fellow, and one Bowden, a Marine too, a pragmatical private who was very troublesome to his messmates, and tolerably saucy to us, his neighbours in the midshipmans berth, the larboard side, the twixt decks, as the Marines are always berthed furthest aft in men-of-war, so that their pipeclaying and jaw often disturbed us when below, or broke our slumbers when we took a siesat, by way of killing time, on our chests outside of our feeding crib; those two I mention, as, poor fellows! they were destined with a few others to lose the number of their mess in this affair.

It was a bright moonlight, the air delicious, except perhaps rather too heavy a dew for comfort to the sitters in a long tiresome pull, till we at last hit on the old jetty, situated close to a wood. We were soon all on shore; the land and woods looking solemn and silent; and after some little delay getting our two guns out, and the order of march regulated, the word was quietly given by our two Captains, "Forward, push on, boys;" they walking a few steps ahead each of his own men. Where we were going, or what to do, was a mystery as yet to all but themselves, for Captains affat are not very communicative to the small fry under them. However. after trudging along for about an hour, through patches of woods and fields, we made out something looming to the right of our column very like a fort; and now we were exactly informed of what we were going to be at. Turning a sharp angle in the road, we soon came within hail of these ramparts, and could make out that they were much too high for scaling, and immediately before us appeared the chief gate shut perfectly tight. Up to this moment our party were strictly silent. We now halted to take breath, while the Captains held an instants consultation; for, like Ghuznee of yesterday, there was nothing for it but to blow the gate in, or the wicket.

Our guns were now primed, locks cocked, swords drawn; and I, stationed by our gun in advance with one of our mates, plucked out my (t) rusty toledo; but all fun ceased. Captain Harris and Pellew advanced with the Serjeant and a few of the Marines and Seamen, as the forlorn hope, and we followed close in succession at a full run. This was, I believe, in the hope of finding the wicket gate open. As soon as the onset began, there was much loud talking, hurraing, and poise. The garrison were on the alert, and instantly saluted us with a sharp fire from the ramparts, which seemed lined with musketry. Our fellows could not be kept at this moment from firing too, uselessly; not only those in advance, but those in the rear, all blazed away together; and I do believe, shot some of their own party a-head. Meantime, getting near enough, we fired our field-piece at the wicket, driving it in; but I am not quite clear whether our brass friend did us this service, or whether the enemy within had not opened it to fire on those in front, which they did pretty briskly; for several of us were hit at this spot—poor Anderson shot dead—and the unfortunate Bowden mortally wounded. Anderson spoke not one word; but Bowden, close to me, made a most dreadful outcery, as he lay on the ground, doing more harm to shake our men, than all the real resistance; he had a ball to be sure through the worst of all possible places, the knee.

However, the Captains seconded by the officers and men with them, shot down, or cut down all opposition, rushed through the wicket; while we, leaving our gun outside, followed. For a moment, as we got within, there was a formidable show of spears coming at us, but a reserve fire of those loaded, and a rush towards them, soon cleared the way right and left; while some of us, dividing into two parties, got up on, and scoured the ramparts—a very easy matter; for the fellows that had fired at us from thence now ran for it so nimbly, throwing down their muskets and spears, that for my own part I never got sight of a single one. There was some trifling resistance in the square of the fort, which, however, was wholly overcome, when we came down our tour. A great many were killed and wounded on this occasion, but I forget what number; on our side we lost only Anderson and Bowden, (who died), and a very few slightly wounded.

Having got possession of the fort, put the garrison prisoners into a strong sort of guard-house, pell-mell, and fastened them in, with sentinels over them, and others planted round the walls to look out over the county, as various lights were seen moving to and fro in and about the town in the plain, and it was not improbable but that we might be attacked in turn, the greater part of us addressed ourselves to a comfortable nap, in all sorts of place and positions—a sort of sleeping bivouac—a picket-guard or patrol keeping under arms and going the rounds.

I forget the particular features of this small stronghold of Madura, at this distance of time. It was, however, a quadrangle; the square within occupied by various buildings. the barracks and dwelling-houses of the officers, &c. The ramparts were, for its size, very lofty; we never could have scaled it; so that, with a very little resolution, it might have been defended against ten times our force. I think there were two or three guns not fired on us; indeed, I believe they were quite useless, from rust or other causes. Neither could it be said that we were much better off with our two brass blunderbusses, which could have battered nothing in breach beyond a common doorway. However, their effectiveness was happily not but to the test at the moment, nor the peculiar skill as engineers of either myself or the gunners attached to them. This was, however, laughably exemplified the following morning, on a serious occasion, when our gunner's patience (Webb, a most excellent, brave fellow, who I hope is still alive and well) was sorely taxed.

Aurora soon began to streak our moonlit and mysterious horizon, and show us the true features of the country where we had got ourselves, and were carrying things with such a high hand; so, giving ourselves a shake, we most of us got on the ramparts for our individual and collective satisfaction. We could now make out the town, which looked very pleasant and considerable, in the midst of a rich plain; to the left we could see the water of a deep and shallow bay, to the verge of which we had brought the boats, and where they, though out of sight, screened by intervening woods, very quietly awaited our return with their boatkeepers. That they might have been cut off, and ourselves into the bargain (our fort proving a snug trap, we had taken some pains to shut ourselves up in), did not appear at all impossible, as we further made out an enormous flag or ensign displayed on a large building in the town: in fact, it was the seat of government, and where they had collected all their forces to resist us—or, rather, as they soon threatened, to annihilate us. Doubtless our Captains had better information than anything which came to our subordinate comprehensions of our exact position; but certain it is that, about ten of the clock in the morning, when there seemed to be some doubt as to what was to be done next, either with our prisoner or ourselves, either by means of spies who came to us, or by a direct herald from the Governor, we were informed that, if we did not instantly cut and run, we would be without any sort of mercy, all cut to pieces by an overwhelming force about to march against us, and at that moment drawn up in the town, perfectly furious at our inconceivable audacity in taking the fort thus unceremoniously during the night—a fact, some of the runaways had very soon communication to the authorities. Now, it so happened, if I mistake not, that there was no supply of any kind in our conquest—I believe not even water—so that a move of some sort was extremely pressing and essential; we were very hungry, consequently, very savage, and in the best possible condition for fight. It was, therefore, soon arranged between the skippers that Captain Pellew should take half of us, sally out across the country towards the town, and threaten the enemy's position. This laudable diversion was I believe, with the double aim of getting something to eat (in the nature of a foraging party), and putting a bold face on the matter, besides ascertaining what force the Dutchman or Frenchman really had mustered to attack us. While Captain Harris held the fort with our remaining party, so that we might have a safe point to retreat on if we need; away we pushed, double quick, along the road, drum beating and colours flying. About a mile and a half off we came to an angle in the road which brought us full in view of the opposing troops, drawn up—distant then from us, perhaps, a shot mile further on. They appeared to show a formidable front, drawn up across the suburbs of the town, and across the road, where, at a bridge in front between us, they had planted two field-pieces, supported by an advanced guard, perfectly *en regle*, in a military point of view. We on our side, now came to a halt to consider what was best to be done, since it was evident we were but a mere handful compared with their numbers. Our Captain had a momentary consultation with our Lieutenant (and of Marines), when he selected me—as having some smattering of French, perhaps—to carry a flag of truce, with a polite message, to say that, if they did not instantly disperse and vanish, we should not hesitate to attack them at a full charge! I set out with my Marine drummer and my flag, on the end of a boat-hook, which I carried myself—my rusty toledo aforesaid and my pistol I gave to one of my messmates to hold for me, by reason of its ponderous inconvenience.

As it was the first time in my life of being employed on such an occasion, I was little *au fait* as to the necessary forms on such occasions; so, too, as I approached a very ferocious set of officers in front, brandishing their swords in the air, and all talking very loud and angrily, I had some doubts whether my mission would be respected: besides, the men stationed at the guns on the birdge so flourished their matches over the touch holes, that I expected every step I took towards them to be shot. However, I got up to and among them safe; and, as soon as I could, delivered my message to the officer in command. I shall never forget the rage all these men seemed to be in. They were all red in the face with excitement, swearing they would not leave one of us alive to reach the ships; while others were cutting the grass about them, to show how they'd serve us.

To be continued.

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